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SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Georgian SSR)

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SUBJECT Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust

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1. The Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust (Trest tkvarchel'skikh ugol'nykh shakht - Tkvarchelugol') was organized about 1941 to exploit the Stalin Coal Mine #1, which was located in the settlement Akarmara, which is a part of Tkvarcheli. Prior to that time, the administration of the Stalin Coal Mine #1 was the responsibility of the Mine Administration (Shakhtoupravleniye) in Akarmara.

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When the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust was organized, its seat was located in the settlement Dzhantukha /See Sketch/. At that time several more coal mines in the Tkvarcheli gorge were either under construction or in the planning stage.

2. the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust was responsible solely for the exploitation of mines already in operation. Construction of mines was the responsibility of another agency, the Georgian Mine Construction Administration (Gruzinskoye shakhtostroitel'noye upravleniye - GruzShakhtoStroy) whose seat was in Tbilisi, Spusk Elbakidze. The regional office of GruzShakhtoStroy responsible for construction of all Tkvarcheli Coal Mines was called the Tkvarcheli Coal Mine Construction Trust (Tkvarchel'skiy stroitel'nyy trest ugol'nykh shakht - Trest Tkvarchel' ShakhtoStroy) which was located in the Dzhantukha settlement.

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3. When all mines now under construction or in the planning stage are put into operation, which is expected by 1956, the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust will have under its control seven coal mines [See Sketch]. Mine #1 was opened sometime in the thirties; #2 in 1946; #4 in 1949; #5 at the end of 1950; #3 should have been opened in 1951; #6 not until 1955; and, #7 probably in 1956. [redacted] according to the results of geological exploration, the resources of the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust under full exploitation should last for at least 50 years. 25X1
4. The head of the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust since 1949, was Arkhip Mironovich LABAKHUA. LABAKHUA had four deputies: one was Chief Engineer [name unknown]; the second was Deputy for Administration (zamestitel' po obshchekhozyaystvennym voprosam); the third was Deputy for Capital Construction (kapital'noye stroitel'stvo) whose name was CHKHETIA; and the fourth was Deputy for Financial Matters [name unknown].
5. The organization of the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust [See Chart] was as follows:
- a. In addition to the four deputies, directly subordinate to the Trust's head were:
 - (1) Planning Section (planovyy otдел) [head unknown]. This section had five employees and was responsible for planning, preparation, and financing of annual, quarterly, and monthly plans for all mines subordinate to the Trust. [redacted] until 1950 when it had only two mines (#1 and #2), the total daily production of coal was up to 700 tn. The annual production plan at that time called for production of 250,000 tn., and the financial plan, approximately 30 million rubles. Later, in January 1952, when five mines (#1, #2, #3, #4, and #5) were in operation, the daily production was up to approximately 2,000 tn. At that time the annual production plan of the Trust called for production of 720,000 tn., and the financial plan specified about 72 million rubles. [redacted] before Mine #4 and Mine #5 started their operation, the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust operated at a loss; that is the selling price of Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust coal per ton was at that time 110 rubles, and the production costs per ton were 115 to 120 rubles. Later, when Mines #4 and #5 started production, the production price had dropped below 110 rubles, and the Trust was able to make some profit. The sale of Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust coal was effected through a special agency called "UgleSbyt" [redacted] 25X1
 - (2) Personnel Section (otdel kadrov). The head of this section was TODUA; it had three employees and was responsible for hiring labor for the mines subordinate to the Trust and for all personnel problems.
 - (3) Secret Documents and Executive Personnel Section (spetsotdel i otдел rukovodyashchikh kadrov). The head of this section was Mrs. TOPOROVSKAYA; it had several employees and was responsible for classified correspondence, military registration of employees, and personal matters of employees in executive positions.

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- (4) Workers' Consumer Goods and Food Supply Section (otdel rabocheho snabzheniya - ORS) [redacted] 25X1
The head of this section was DZHINORIA. There were approximately 300 employees working in this section and its subsidiaries. It was responsible for procurement of consumer goods and food, and for supply of miners and Trust employees with these articles. Although because of the stabilization of economic conditions in the USSR, the ORS sections in the USSR had lately lost much of their importance, large industrial enterprises and especially mines and metallurgical plants still maintained them; this was because these enterprises, using special subsidies given them by the government, were able to procure for their consumers better quality goods at relatively cheap prices.
- (5) Technical Supply Section (otdel tekhnicheskogo snabzheniya). The head was TSIPURIYA. Approximately 400 employees worked in this section and its warehouses; it was responsible for procurement of machinery, equipment, and all technical supplies necessary for the operation of the mines. Main supplier for this section was the Technical Supply Section of the Georgian Coal Combine (GruzUgol'Kombinat) [redacted] 25X1
which in turn received supplies from various plants and factories throughout the USSR as scheduled by the All-Union Ministry of the Coal Mining Industry. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] all technical equipment used by the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust was of Soviet manufacture. 25X1

b. Under the Deputy for Administration were the following sections:

- (1) Transportation Section [head unknown]. There were 300 employees and workers in this section, which was responsible for requesting and dispatching railroad flat cars for coal transport and the administration of the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust motor pool. From the mines to the Kvezani railroad station, coal was transported by cable cars. The Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust motor pool had approximately 150 trucks which were used mainly for transporting lumber and timber to the mines (the cable car lines were also used for this purpose) as well as for transport of machinery, equipment, and all other bulky supplies. Until 1949 the predominant make of trucks in this motor pool was US Studebaker. Later they were run down to such an extent that they had to be replaced with Soviet ZIS-150 vehicles. The POL supplies for the motor pool were received from some NefteSbyt agency in Batumi.
- (2) Housing and Community Services Section (zhilishchno kommunal'nyy otel). The Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust had a very small section serviced by three employees which was responsible solely for the housing of Trust employees. However, every mine had its own housing and community services section of approximately 50 employees charged with housing of mining employees and workers. Every mine had its own housing project built by the Main Construction Administration (ShakhtoStroy) upon request of the Capital Construction Section (UKS). These housing projects had 6, 8, 12, and 18 apartment

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units. Each apartment consisted of 2-3-4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom and toilet. There were also quite a number of so-called Finnish houses (prefabricated, frame houses of one to two apartments) where an apartment consisted of a combined living-dining room and a kitchen. No bathroom or other facilities were available in these houses. Housing projects also had several rooming houses for single miners. [redacted] the monthly rent for an apartment of three rooms, kitchen, and bathroom with heating, electricity and all community services inclusive was 100 rubles. The monthly rent for a room for a single miner was 10-15 rubles depending on the size of the room.

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c. Under the Deputy for Financial Matters were:

- (1) Finance Section [redacted] head unknown. Two employees worked in this section. Securing and providing mines with financial means for their operation was the main responsibility of the section. The largest part of Trust financial means was obtained through the sale of coal. However, since the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust until 1950 had operated at a loss [redacted] a certain amount of financial help was always received in the form of government subsidies. [redacted] in case of need, the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust was authorized through its Finance Section to effect the transfer of profits from one mine to another. All financial transactions were carried on through the Kvezani City Branch of the State Bank where the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust and every mine subordinate to it had its own account.
- (2) Accounting Office (Bukhgalteriya); Chief Accountant was Nikolay Isidorovich SEREDA. There were 12 employees in this section, which was rather loosely subordinate to the Deputy for Financial Matters, often taking direct orders from the Trust's head. Normal accounting functions and control of accounts of subordinate mines were conducted by this office.

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- d. Under the Deputy for Capital Construction was only one section, namely, the Capital Construction Section (Upravleniye kapital'nogo stroitel'stva - UKS). Deputy for Capital Construction CHKHETIA was at the same time Chief of the UKS. There were about 15 employees working in this section. This section, whose title was a bit misleading, was not only responsible for decisions made with respect to any construction for the Trust and subordinate mines (construction of new mines, expansion of existing mines, construction of roads, cable car lines, housing projects, etc.) but also for decisions pertaining to the acquisition of new machinery and equipment insofar as this was not done with financial means realized by the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust. In other words, all financial means obtained by the Trust through governmental subsidies were at the disposal of the UKS, which was free to use them according to the detailed budget plan by which these subsidies were allocated and instructions received to this effect from the head of the Trust. I remember that government subsidies to the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust in the period 1947 to 1950 ran annually to 40,000,000 - 50,000,000 rubles. It was expected that the governmental subsidies would become much lower by 1952, when five mines were expected to be in operation, and would become quite insignificant by 1956, when

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all seven mines were to be working at full speed. Construction of new mines was accomplished by GruzShakhtoStroy. Expansion, maintenance, and repair of existing mines was the responsibility of the UKS section.

- e. Under the Chief Engineer was the Technical Section (Tekhnicheskiy otdel), head of which was Vadim Dimitriyevich KALANDARISHVILI. Four employees worked in this section, which was responsible for all technical matters concerning mining methods, proper use of machinery and equipment, work safety regulations, fire prevention, and ventilation.

 Sketch of Location of Tkvarcheli Mines, and Organizational Chart for the Tkvarcheli Coal Mines Trust, Georgian SSR. 7 25X1

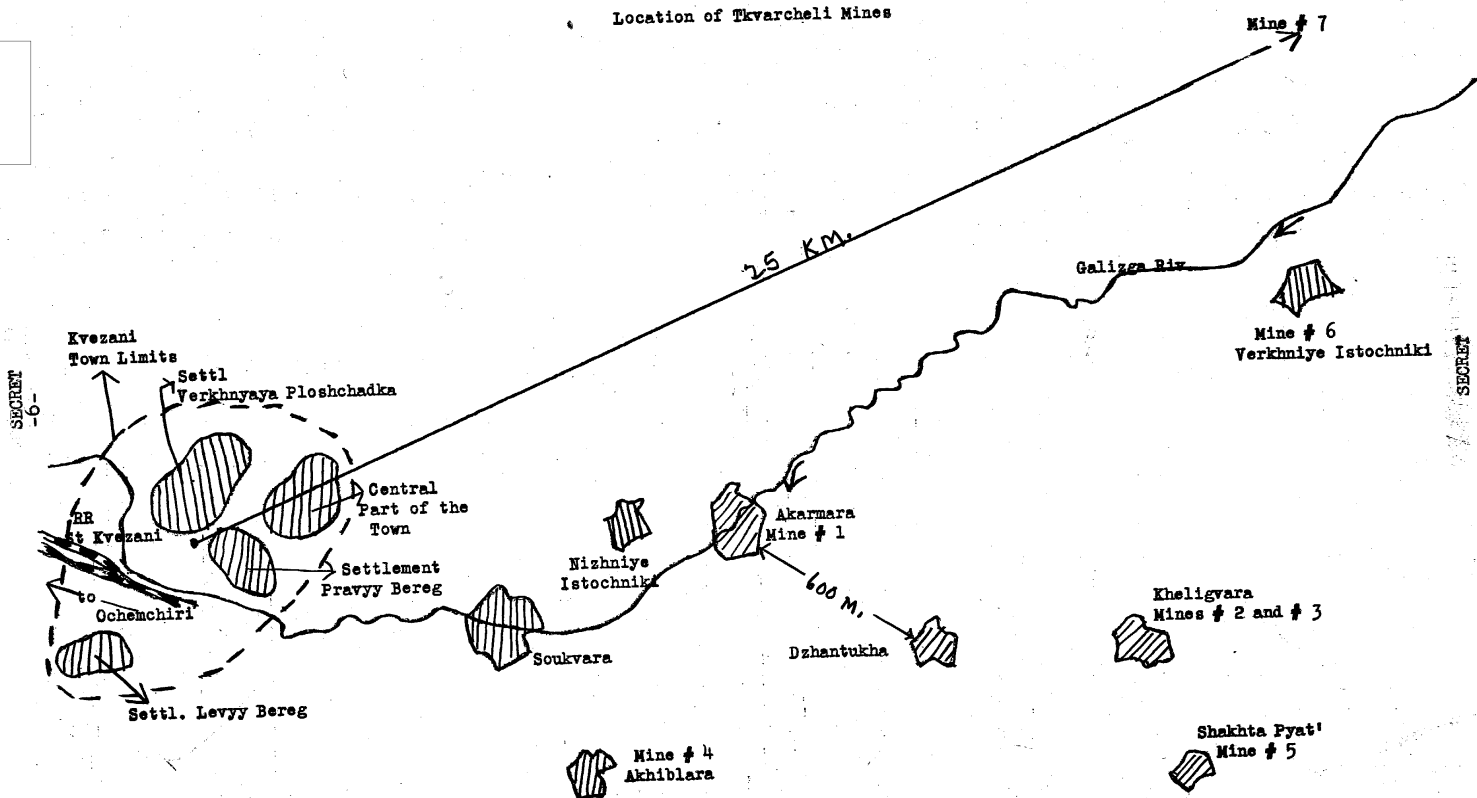
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SKETCH

Location of Tkvarcheli Mines

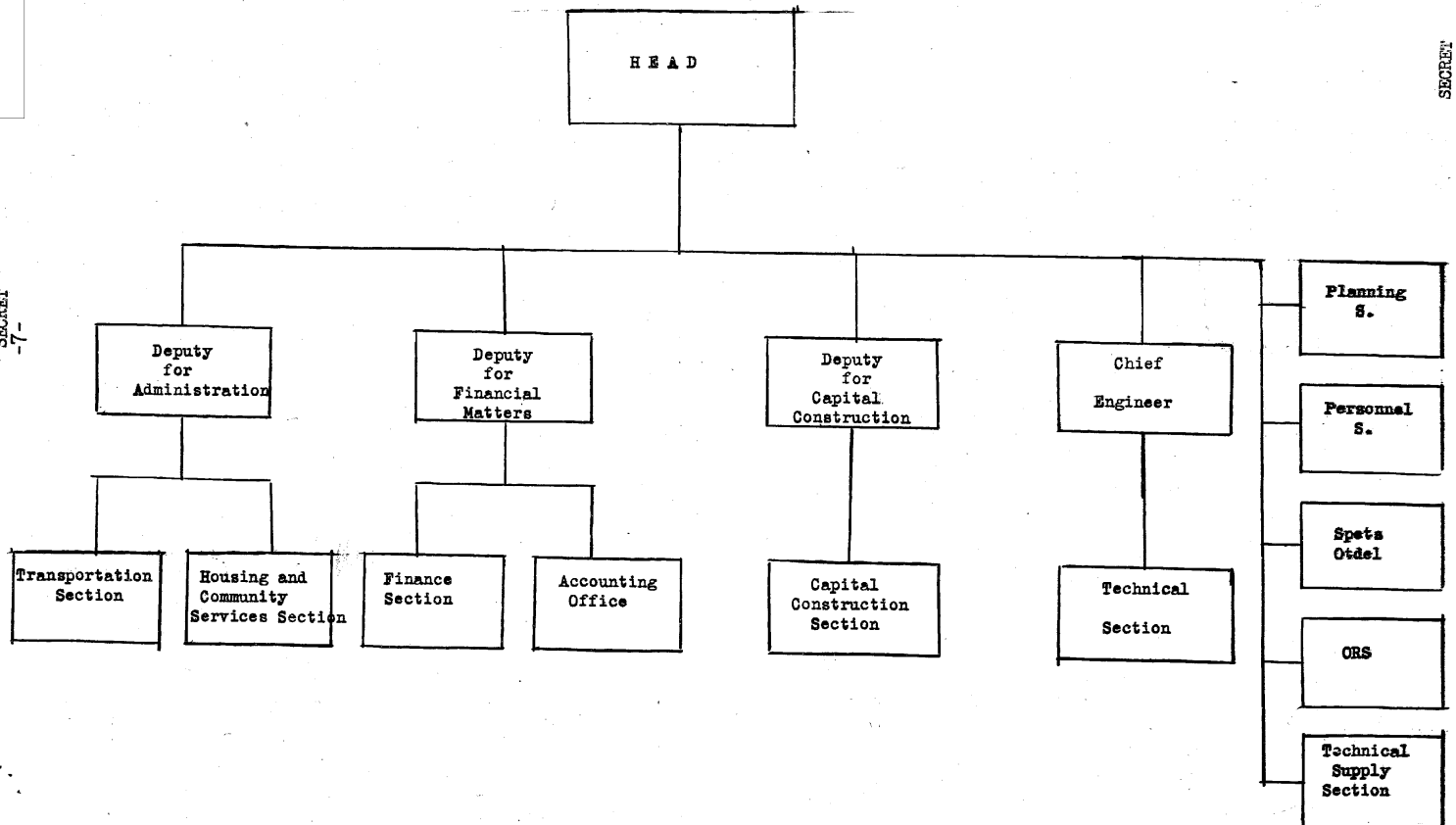


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